

GOVERNMENTAL

What is Going on in the State Departments.

An Epitome of What Was Learned at the Capitol

[From Thursday's Daily.]

Chartered: Schuetzenverein Teutonia, of Victoria; incorporators, August Klein, C. A. Leuschner, G. A. Klotz, John Deitz, sr., E. Voigt, Hephann Fomel, A. Jatho, Louis Pilgram.

The assessment rolls handed in yesterday show Nueces county to have an increase of \$85,562; Nolan an increase of \$247; Hardin an increase of \$41,242; Lampasas a decrease of \$15,715; Live Oak a decrease of \$41,242.

Rulings of Prof. H. H. Cooper, superintendent of public instruction, on different questions:

Question—How shall an examining board obtain certificates to teach school?

Ruling—The examining board may be examined by special examiners appointed by the county judge, or two members of the board of examiners may examine the third.

Question—Must all public schools be taught in the English language?

Ruling—The law says all public schools must be taught in the English language. German, French, Spanish, etc., may be taught as any other branch of study.

The attorney-general has mapped out an amount of work for his office that will keep his entire force busy for some time to come. Several railroads have not been paying the strictest attention to their charter requirements, and a sharp stick is likely to prod some of them. Then, too, there are a good many land matters, escheat questions and other things that require straightening out, and Gen. Hogg has settled down to hard work, for the purpose of getting the state on the right side of the books.

The comptroller yesterday purchased \$4,000 of San Jacinto county bonds, for the permanent school fund.

The governor yesterday restored citizenship to Charles and Nat Wilder, who were convicted in Mason county in 1881, of theft of cattle and sent up for two years. They served their terms, and the recommendation for restoration now comes from the officials and a number of the best citizens of the county.

The comptroller yesterday made the following purchases of 5 per cent. state bonds: For the lunatic asylum, \$10,000; for the blind asylum, \$9,000; for the deaf and dumb asylum, \$5,000, making a total of \$24,000. The price paid was \$115.

The LaGrange Bridge company sold the bonds.

Comptroller McCall left last night for Liberty county, where he has an attached witness in a tax collector's case.

W. W. Cain, collector of Erath county, made his final settlement yesterday.

The county of Frio redeemed one \$1,000 bond yesterday.

[From Friday's Daily.]

J. E. Edmunds, collector of Hunt county, and J. L. Daugherty, collector of Hidalgo county, settled with the comptroller yesterday.

Twelve hundred dollars was received by the comptroller for school funds.

The assessment rolls received yesterday show that Hidalgo county has an increase of \$59,531; Duval county, an increase of \$91,817; Hidalgo county, an increase of \$113,679; Scurry county, a decrease of \$69,435; Austin county, a decrease of \$165,285.

The secretary of state filed the following charters yesterday:

Lincoln Co-operative association, Patrons of Husbandry; capital, \$20,000. Incorporators: E. H. Hughes, L. H. Weared, F. N. Brosch.

Texas International and Interstate Drill association, of Austin. Incorporators: C. F. Hicks, A. S. Roberts, J. T. Dickinson, T. J. Lawless, G. A. Brush, Monroe Miller, Peyton Brown, J. T. Brackenkridge, A. P. Woodbridge, I. T. Pryor, M. Butler, J. S. Myrick.

Prof. O. H. Cooper, superintendent of public instruction, was notified yesterday that Prof. J. T. Johnson was appointed a few days ago county superintendent of instruction of Collins county.

Commissioner Hall has gone on a trip of several days to the Panhandle, to see that the laws for the classification of the land are properly carried out. He will lease Greer county lands to actual settlers at 4 cents per acre. He is not allowed to sell these lands, but he thinks that as those who would rent and improve the lands would be favored by the legislature in giving the actual settlers the preference. The commissioner has sent the classification and valuation of school lands in Porter, Oldham and Deaf Smith counties. When these classifications are filed in the several counties they are placed for sale to actual settlers. These are the first classifications sent out under the new law.

[From Saturday's Daily.]

The following collectors settled with the comptroller yesterday: Messrs. G. W. M. Duck, Atascosa county; J. W. Massey, Hamilton county.

The assessment rolls show increase in the following counties: Hood county, \$26,196; Kerr county, \$67,211; Nacogdoches county, \$76,908; Kendall county, \$112,981.

Received by comptroller: For revenue, \$1,500; for school fund, \$176.

The attorney-general has had many opinions to give the commissioner of insurance on the admittance of insurance companies. A few have been admitted and many refused. He says that many wildcat companies have been admitted that have proven great damage to the citizens of the state, and that he has already indicted against several. Some appear under the mutual aid plan, and in the end deceive the people. On the application of the National Fire Insurance company, Salina, Kansas, to the commissioner of insurance, the opinion of General Hogg was asked for, and he said:

"The National Mutual" is a private corporation for the purpose of "fire insurance," organized under the laws of Kansas, its object, as expressed in its charter, is to secure protection to the members thereof against loss or damage of property by fire, etc.

The laws of Kansas divide private corporations into three kinds: First, those for religion. Second, those for charity or benevolence. Third, those for profit; and fully provide for the incorporation of religious, charitable and benevolent societies. The revised statutes of Texas (like the laws of Kansas) also divide private corporations into three classes:

First, religious. Second, for charity or benevolence. Third, for profit. No where in this title is the subject of insurance mentioned, in any form, nor could any insurance company be organized under it. Chapter 11 thereof, however, provides for the organization of religious charitable and benevolent corporations. No insurance company, whether it be of the "stock," the "mutual," or of the "mixed" plan, would be permissible under any of its provisions, unless it could possibly come under the head of a charitable or benevolent society.

Title LIII, chapter 1, revised statutes, is the only authority for the incorporation of insurance companies in Texas. It requires every insurance company to have an actual bona fide capital stock of not less than \$100,000, and is careful enough to prescribe in what it shall consist, and to direct how and in what its surplus shall be invested. Evidently this is for the protection of the policy holders, and applies as well to foreign as to domestic companies. It is against the spirit and letter of Texas laws for corporations to do on insurance business for profit in Texas, unless her citizen policy-holders are amply protected by the capital stock of at least one hundred thousand dollars, which cannot be reduced by any prescribed rules below that amount. The National Mutual derives its authority from laws unknown to Texas. It is an insurance company for business purposes, having in view the profit and advantages to its officers and agents directly, and to its members remotely; and although it may incidentally contemplate the promotion of the interests of others in a benevolent way, it cannot be lawfully permitted to operate in this state without strictly complying with the general laws of insurance, and you are so most respectfully advised.

Your obedient servant,
Jas. S. Hogg,
Attorney-General.

Governor Ross received an invitation a few days ago to deliver an address on September 1 at the unveiling of a monument in Arkansas, erected to the memory of General McCulloch, of Texas, and General McIntosh, of Arkansas, and others. The monument is erected on Pen Ridge, a noted battle ground. The governor cannot attend, and has requested ex-Governor Lubbock to go in his stead, and he will leave in a few days. The ex-governor knows the history of General McCulloch well, and can recite his brave deeds in Texas with much fluency, and will doubtless deliver on this memorable occasion a touching, appropriate and beautiful tribute to the memory of not only the distinguished General McCulloch but of all the others.

[From Sunday's Daily.]

Chartered: Dallas City Artesian Water company; capital stock, \$50,000. Incorporators: Zeno C. Ross, H. B. Herd, A. B. Smith, E. E. Chase, Thos. D. Ross, R. A. Rogers, W. T. Sumerville, all of Fort Worth.

A report of the lunatic asylum was made to the governor yesterday stating that during the months of July and August one death occurred, and only sixteen subjects in the hospital. Last year during the same two months there were twelve deaths, and a much larger number confined in the hospital. The asylum is said to be in the most flourishing condition that it has ever been in since it was established.

The assessment rolls of yesterday show increase in Brazos county, \$504,483; Hopkins county, \$441,628; La Salle county, \$21,703; Hood county, \$28,855; Falls county, \$406,535; Fannin county, \$678,263; and decrease in San Saba county, \$29,048; Medina county, \$192,658.

Received by comptroller yesterday, \$4,750, for subsidies, available school funds and revenue.

The following collectors settled with the comptroller yesterday: W. A. Cobb, Freestone county; J. W. Johnson, Tom Green county; W. G. Chancel, Angelina county; G. B. Dickson, Titus county.

The commission to locate the reformatory have reported to the governor in favor of a tract of 696 acres of land in Coryell county, near the town of Gateville, the price being \$15 per acre. The governor has approved the selection, and as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be completed with the purchase will be made.

[From Tuesday's Daily.]

The comptroller received yesterday \$10,000, half revenue and half school fund. The following collectors settled with the comptroller yesterday:

G. D. Osborne, Henderson county; A. Bodeman, Kendall county; J. W. Norton, Navarro county.

The assessment rolls of yesterday show a decrease in Frio county of \$85,024, and an increase in the following counties: Titus, \$29,000; Runnels, \$102,154; Edwards, \$3,504.

The following ruling was made by Attorney General Hogg yesterday, concerning interest-bearing scrip:

The law gives no authorities the power to issue interest-bearing scrip, issued in payment of deficiencies and current expenses.

The land commissioner has given instructions not to put any more lands on the market until September 1.

Applications were received for five sections of land, and sales were made at \$5 per acre.

Rulings of Superintendent Cooper on different questions: First, concerning the moral qualifications of teachers, he said:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 22, 1887.

Mr. —: Referring to your favor of August 12, permit me to say that the law vests in the county judge the decision concerning the moral fitness of candidates for teachers' certificates. If then the county judge directs the examination of an immoral person, it is the duty of the board of examiners to conduct the examination. But they are not required by law to recommend any person known to be unfit for a certificate. I advise, therefore, that boards of examination refuse to recommend for certificates persons known to them to be of immoral character, and that the ground of refusal be stated to the county judge in connection with the report of the examination. Very respectfully,

O. H. COOPER,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

TRANSMISSIONS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 22, 1887.

Mr. —: I have to reply to your favor of August 19 as follows:

First—My ruling on the subject of transfers is in accordance with the strict letter of the law.

Second—No transfer can be made except to and from districts and communities adjacent to each other in adjoining counties.

Third—No transfer can be made within the county after the apportionment has been made by the county judge. The

question of transfers is left to the discretion of the county judge concerning the requirements of chapter XIII S. L. Special tax for school purposes can be transferred. Very respectfully,

O. H. COOPER,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Third—Regarding the age of pupils for the public schools:

Austin, Texas, August 22, 1887.

Mr. —: Replying to your favor of August 19, permit me to say that any person over 8 and under 16 years of age is entitled to the benefit of the public school fund. The young married lady may attend the public school in her district free of charge. Very respectfully,

O. H. COOPER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The governor pardoned a negro, Anthony Thompson, of Milam county, yesterday, who was sentenced to four years service in the penitentiary for forgery and passing a forged instrument, two cases of two years each. The facts are these: His employer owed the negro for work done, and in his absence, the negro wrote an order for a pair of shoes and signed his employer's name, and afterwards told what he had done to his employer. After serving two years, the governor commuted the sentence.

The state capital board and the state penitentiary board had a joint meeting yesterday and were in session for several hours at the office of the secretary of these boards, on Capitol Hill. There were present on the part of the capital board, his excellency, Gov. L. S. Ross, Comptroller McCall, Treasurer Lubbock and Attorney-General Hogg. Land Commissioner Hall was absent, being gone from the city on official business. Messrs. Tipton, Dibreil and Crow represented the penitentiary board. There were also present Capitol Commissioners Lee and McLaurin, Gen. R. L. Walker, superintendent of construction; Secretary Dickson, and Mr. Gas Wilke, sub-contractor new state capitol.

It seems that the penitentiary authorities have had a contract with Mr. Wilke to furnish him all the cast iron forming a part of the exterior of the dome of the new capitol, and it was all to have been furnished by the first of this last July. But it has been ascertained that it would be impossible to furnish the greater portion of it within the next sixteen months, which would be several months after Mr. Wilke had expected to complete the entire building, dome included.

The following communication from Mr. Wilke to the capitol commissioners, which was before the board yesterday, explains the matters that were discussed and acted upon:

Gentlemen—I desire to call your attention to the following facts in regard to the cast iron work for the dome, which, under contract I have with the state penitentiary authorities, is being made at the Rusk penitentiary.

The time for furnishing all this cast iron work, under that contract, has passed for several weeks, and having learned that they could not furnish this work for many months after the time when I will have completed the rest of the building, I have made a proposition to them that if the capitol building authorities will substitute galvanized iron for that portion of the dome that stands at the top of the capitals of the large colonnade columns and continues up to where the galvanized iron required by the present specifications begins, and which constitutes the shell work of that portion of the dome around the brick work, and also the colonnade cornices and ceilings I would relieve them of their obligation to furnish that amount of the cast iron work under their contract, making due allowance to them for said deduction and they can finish the balance called for by their contract in time.

I would respectfully suggest that galvanized iron be substituted for the cast iron of that portion of the dome hereinafore mentioned, for the following reasons:

It would reduce the weight on each of the twenty piers and bracket construction of the dome about nine tons each, making a total of 180 tons, and have it bracket construction has been figured very closely, having a reasonable factor of safety, and as all the cast iron work now being made for the dome at the Rusk penitentiary is, as stated by Mr. Barrett, the state's expert and manager of the iron industries at Rusk, unavoidably running more than 30 per cent. heavier than our specifications call for, it is absolutely necessary to reduce the weight on these piers, so that the factor of safety as originally figured can be preserved.

Mr. Barrett and myself have figured this cast iron work and he stated that he considered the use of so much cast iron upon the dome as dangerous construction, and he recommended the use of galvanized iron instead, giving his reasons therefor as an expert, a written report of this date.

The galvanized iron proposed to be used is indestructible, as it does not corrode or rust, and by using it an enormous weight is removed from the dome, and the factor of safety, as originally calculated, is preserved.

This beneficial substitution will result in considerable saving to the state, which can be readily calculated, and whatever the amount may be I will allow to the state in cash.

I would request your earliest consideration of this matter, as it is of very great importance to me to have it settled as quickly as possible. Respectfully,

Gus WILKE,

Sub-contractor Texas state house.

In order that the public may clearly understand the action of the board, they will have to peruse the following additional documents, which were also considered:

Mr. R. A. Barrett, the state's expert in charge of the iron industries at the Rusk penitentiary, submitted the following report through Mr. Walter Tipton, chairman of the penitentiary board:

At the request of the board, and also of the governor, I would submit the following report in regard to the cast iron work for the exterior of the dome of the new capitol, which work is being done under my immediate charge at the Rusk penitentiary.

The specifications call for cast iron plates three-eighths and five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness for the shell of the dome, but it is impossible to get them of the specified thickness in the center, caused by the straining of the mould when pouring molten metal.

A serious objection to the cast iron is the great expansion and contraction caused by the long solar heat upon it, which will result either in the cracking of the plates themselves, or their breaking loose from their fastenings. There are about 650 tons of this cast iron, the sup-

ports for which have not a sufficient factor of safety to make it a safe and proper construction.

A cast iron dome is to a great extent an experiment, even in cooler climates than this, and I can find no account anywhere, of a dome of this magnitude, where so much cast iron is used.

There are, however, several domes upon which a large amount of galvanized iron is used, and I believe it will be well to substitute galvanized iron for that portion of the dome from the top of the colonnade columns to where it meets with the galvanized iron, already called for by the original specifications.

The cast iron to be removed is the ceiling and cornice of the colonnade and a portion of the shell surrounding the brick work of the dome. It weighs about 160 tons, and I think the substitution of galvanized iron for it will considerably lessen the weight of that portion of the dome, it will look as well, last as long, remove, partially at least, the danger from the weight of the dome, and I would therefore recommend the change.

Respectfully, R. A. BARRETT,

Manager Iron Industries, Rusk Penitentiary.

The capitol commissioners and Gen. R. L. Walker, supervising architect, having been previously requested by the board to give their views of this matter, also submitted reports.

General Walker submitted a very full and clear report, recommending the substitution of galvanized iron in place of cast iron for the exterior of the dome, and stating that he would have recommended this change long ago had he not observed an indisposition on the part of the board to make any further changes in the plans of the building. He concurred fully with Mr. Barrett, the state's expert at Rusk, whose report he had read. He also stated that in the original plans for the construction of this dome a large portion of it, especially the most exposed parts, are to be made of galvanized iron, and he could see no reason why the designing architect had put on the additional enormous weight of cast iron, which was entirely superfluous; that over 160 tons would be taken off this weight if galvanized iron were substituted for the cast iron, which would greatly improve the safety of the dome. Also, that in making this change the difference in cost could be accurately calculated between the two materials, and proper credit allowed the state therefor.

The capitol commissioners concurred in the reports of General Walker and Mr. Barrett, and stated that they regretted that galvanized iron, with the proper specifications, could not be substituted for all the cast iron shell work of the dome, thereby relieving the foundation of the dome of over 500 tons of weight. That the cast iron was purely ornamental, and served in no respect as a support to the construction of the dome. That the galvanized iron was just as durable and if it were substituted for all the cast iron, it would not weigh more than thirty tons, and that they were in favor of all the cast iron of the dome being changed to galvanized iron, as it did not materially alter the general appearance and durability of the dome.

After considering all these reports in detail, and discussing the entire matter in all its bearings, the capitol board unanimously decided to change the exterior superstructure of the dome from cast iron to galvanized iron, the reports of all the officers in charge of the matter showing that the change benefited the dome of the building, took off an enormous weight that rendered it unsafe, that the material to be used was just as durable and looked just as well as the material dispensed with, that it would be saving to the state of several thousand dollars that could be used for some needed improvement in the finishing up of the building, such as gas jets, chandeliers or electric lighting, which the present contractor does not have to supply, and finally it relieved the penitentiary authorities of a contract which, if they had to sub let in order to carry out, would cost them thousands of dollars, and altogether it is about the best change ever made in the construction of the new capitol.

The secretary was directed to prepare a supplemental contract in the usual form embodying this change and to submit same to the attorney-general and other members of the board for approval and signing.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

Governor Ross, after taking the matter under advisement, approved the action of Judge Kelso in refusing to extradite the Mexican editor, Garza. The governor sustains the legal position assumed by Kelso.

There are a great many applicants for seats in the commission of appeals. Governor Ross has given no intimation as to whom he will appoint.

A letter was written by Francis Granger to Land Commissioner Hall, asking the effect of chapter 99, page 83, of the laws of 1887, and whether chapter 97, laws of 1885, reserving minerals on school lands to the state is still in force, and whether there is any conflict between the act of 1883, reserving minerals to the state, and section 7, article 14, of the state constitution. The attorney-general, to whom Granger's letter was referred, in substance holds that chapter 99, of act of 1887, repeals chapter 88, of law of 1883, creating the land board, but that the mineral reservation is in no way affected, that part of the law in relation to minerals being independent, and minerals on school lands cannot be disposed of without further legislation. The attorney-general says Granger's second question is a matter for the courts to determine.

The treasury is now paying school warrants up to, and including, registered number 610.

The supplemental contract embracing the change from cast iron to galvanized iron, for the exterior superstructure of the dome of the new capitol, was prepared in triplicate yesterday, by Secretary Dickinson, and signed by the capitol commissioners and approved by the capitol board.

Food makes blood and blood makes beauty. Improper digestion of food necessarily produces bad blood, resulting in a feeling of fullness in the stomach, acidity, heartburn, sick headache and other dyspeptic symptoms. A closely confined life causes indigestion, constipation, biliousness and loss of appetite. To remove these troubles there is no remedy equal to Prickly Ash Bitters. It has been tried and proven to be a specific.

Fireman (on the ladder)—"Hurrah up, there isn't a moment to spare!" She—"Oh, dear! Must I go this way?" He—"No, please, I'm hat on straight!"—Life.

A MARVEL OF PURITY.

Royal Baking Powder a Perfect Leavening agent, absolutely free from lime and alum.

The Royal Baking Powder is considered by all chemists and food analysts to be a marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. It is a perfect leavening agent, making bread, cake, rolls, muffins, and other pastry light, delicious, and wholesome. It has superseded the use of cream of tartar and soda, and of soda and sour milk, in the work of the best cooks, whenever once given a trial. Hot food raised with it will not cause indigestion, but may be eaten with impunity by those with the most sensitive digestive organs.

Furthermore, the Royal Baking Powder is now the only baking powder before the public free from lime and absolutely pure. This is due to the improved method by the use of which it has been made possible to produce a perfectly pure cream of tartar, from which all the lime has been eliminated. This chemically pure cream of tartar is exclusively employed in the manufacture of the Royal Baking Powder, so that its absolute freedom from lime and all other extraneous substances is guaranteed.

Professor McMurtrie, late chemist in chief to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., says:

"I have examined the cream of tartar manufactured for and used by the Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their baking powder, and find it to be perfectly pure, and free from lime in any form.

"All chemical tests to which I have submitted it have proved the Royal Baking Powder perfectly healthful, of uniform, excellent quality, and free from any deleterious substance."

WM. McMURTRIE, Ph.D.

Chemist in Chief U. S. Dept of Agriculture.

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THE SUNDAY LAW.

A Few Remarks Picked Up Here and There About Its Observance.

A pointed question presents itself:

Is the Sunday law enforced?

Is it true or is it not true that the back door business has been practiced for two Sundays gone?

Do the law officers pretend to say that they are unaware of this fact?

"Tell the truth and shame the devil" is an old saying, and it is just as applicable here as anywhere.

While a strict enforcement of the so-called Sunday law is made on the Avenue and around where people most do congregate, yet there has not been a Sunday since the new law went into effect that a drink could not be had, and had, too, at a bar.

Give the officers the benefit of the plea of ignorance and we have, all the same, a law that is made a farce in the community.

If the back door business is to be allowed let all do it and not two or three or a half dozen.

Galveston and San Antonio pay little or no attention to the Sunday law. The result is they catch the traveling public. Heretofore the Austin hotels registered a number of men of the road on Sundays, because they could find good accommodations here, and a means to kill their spare time. Now the hotel registers show but few arrivals for Sunday, because the way-faring man can go elsewhere and do better.

Next Sunday there is to be an excursion to San Antonio at a cheap round trip figure. Result: Four or five hundred people from Austin will visit that city.

Further result: Every man, woman and child who goes will spend something, and that something counts so many dollars on the losing side for Austin.

Human nature is human nature, and folks will go where they can be satisfied.

But the law is here, and it must be enforced.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

J. W. Riddle, of Eagle Pass, is in town.

Wanted, For Sale, Etc.

Advertisements inserted in this column at the rate of 25 cents for four lines of seven words each or less, and 5 cents for each additional line, each insertion. Invariably in advance.

STANDARD weight Bagging and Ties at my store. Don't fail to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, and ascertain prices. J. Pearl, opposite Narrow Gauge depot.

LANDMORTGAGE BANK OF TEXAS, limited, negotiates loans and lien notes from \$1,000 upwards on favorable terms, without delay. C. H. Silliman, manager, Masonic Temple, Austin.

FOR SALE—308 acres of land, known as the Hamilton ranch, fronting the Pedernales river; 15 acres under best of fence, mostly cedar rails, of which 30 acres is in cultivation; 30 never failing springs. Thirty miles from Austin. Call and see or address T. J. Laughlin, Cypress Mill, Texas.

NERVINA quickly cures effects of Youtiful Errors, Nervous Debility, Invol